

degradation, but an outrageous violation of the most essential rights of human nature, and utterly repugnant to the precepts of the Gospel." Still another, of a more important character, came from the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania, and signed by Benjamin Franklin, as president. This venerable man, whose active life had been devoted to the welfare of mankind at home and abroad—who, both as philosopher and statesman, had arrested the lightning from the skies and the scepter from a tyrant—who, as a member of the Continental Congress, had set his name to the Declaration of Independence, and as a member of the National Convention, had again set his name to the Constitution—in whom more, perhaps, than in any other person, was embodied the true spirit of American institutions, at once practical and humane—than whom no one could be more familiar with the purposes and aspirations of the founders—this veteran, eighty-four years of age, within a few months of his death, now appeared by position at the bar of that Congress, whose powers he had helped to define and establish. This was the last political act of his long life. Listen now to the prayer of Franklin.

"Your memorialists, particularly engaged in attending to the distresses arising from Slavery, believe it to be their indispensable duty to present this subject to your notice. They have observed with real satisfaction that many important and salutary powers are vested in you for promoting the welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States; and as they conceive that these blessings ought rightfully to be administered, without distinction of color to all descriptions of people, so that they include themselves in the pleasing expectation, that nothing which can be done for the relief of the unhappy objects of their care, will be either omitted or delayed." "Under these impressions, they earnestly entreat your serious attention to the subject of Slavery; that you will step to the rescue of the restoration of liberty to these unhappy men, who alone in this land of Freedom, are degraded into perpetual bondage, and who, amidst the general joy of surrounding freemen, are growing in servile subjection; that you will promote mercy and justice towards this distressed race, and that you will step to the very verge of the power vested in you for DISCOURAGING every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow men."

Important words! In themselves a keynote of the times. From his grave Franklin seems still to call upon Congress to step to the very verge of the power vested in it to DISCOURAGE SLAVERY; and, in making this prayer, he proclaims the true national policy of the Fathers. Not encouragement, but discouragement of Slavery was their rule.

Sir, enough has been said to show the sentiment which, like a vital air, surrounded the National Government as it stepped into being. In the face of this history, and in the absence of any positive sanction, it is absurd to suppose that Slavery, which under the Confederation was merely sectional was now constituted a national institution. But there is yet another link in the argument.

In the discussion which took place in the local conventions on the adoption of the Constitution, a sensitive desire was manifested to surround all persons under the Constitution with additional safeguards. Fears were expressed from the supposed indefiniteness of some of the powers conferred in the sense of a Bill of Rights. Massachusetts, on ratifying the Constitution, proposed a series of amendments, at the head of which was this, characterized by Samuel Adams, in the Convention, as "a summary of a Bill of Rights."

"That it be explicitly declared, that all powers not expressly delegated by the above said Constitution are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised."

Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, with minorities in Pennsylvania and Maryland, united in this proposition. In pursuance of these recommendations, the first Congress presented for adoption the following article, which, being ratified by a proper number of States, became a part of the Constitution, as the 10th amendment:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Stronger words could not be employed to limit the power under the Constitution, and to protect the people from all assumptions of the National Government, particularly in degradation of Freedom. Its guardian character commended it to the sagacious mind of Jefferson, who said, "I consider the foundation corner stone of the Constitution of the United States to be laid upon the tenth article of the amendment." And Samuel Adams, ever watchful for Freedom, said: "It removes a doubt which many have entertained respecting the matter, and gives assurance that if any law made by the Federal Government shall be extended beyond the power granted by the Constitution, and inconsistent with the Constitution of this State, it will be an error, and adjudged by the courts of law to be void."

Beyond all question the National Government, ordained by the constitution, is not general or universal; but special and particular. It is a Government of limited powers. It has no power which is not delegated. Especially is this clear with regard to an institution like Slavery. The Constitution contains no power to make a King or support kingly rule. With similar reason it may be said, that it contains no power to make a slave or to support a system of Slavery. The absence of all such power is hardly more clear in one case than the other.

HORACE MANN.—Has addressed a letter to his constituents declining to be again a candidate to Congress. The Free Soilers have however since nominated him as their candidate for governor.

SPORTS OF CHILDHOOD.—A celebrated female writer thus pleads the cause of the little girls: "I plead that she be not punished as a rump, if she keenly enjoy those active sports which city gentility proscribes. I plead that the ambition to make her accomplished do not chain her to the piano, till the spinal column, which should consolidate the frame, starts aside like a broken reed—nor bow her over her book, till the vital energy, which ought to pervade the whole frame, mounts into the brain, and kindles the brain fever."

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOREOUS OR A JEREMIAN BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS OCTOBER 3d.

Mr. Sumner's Argument.

One important argument in Mr. Sumner's speech, we have not published. Though we hope all of our readers will obtain the speech and peruse it entire. We allude to that in regard to the fugitive law. From what we have published, it will be seen that he in part bases his argument against the law upon the positive anti-slavery character of the Constitution. Unlike some others, however, he does not attempt to flatter and explain away the plain meaning of conflicting portions of the Constitution, together with its whole past history. But he frankly admits the exceptions, and enquires what is to be the course of the government, in regard to them, so as to afford protection to freedom.

In regard to the extradition clause, he maintains, that it leaves the question entirely with the States. That it is simply of the nature of a compact. A sort of treaty stipulation between the states, imposing upon them no obligation to legislate in regard to it. And that in the absence of special legislation, a claim for the delivery of the fugitive, is to be brought as a suit at common law; which so favors liberty, that the return of a fugitive would be an impossibility in a community whose sympathies were for freedom, as it would submit the question to a trial by jury.

The following is Mr. Sumner's conclusion from his argument.

"The conclusion from this examination is explicit. Clearly and indisputably, in England, the country of the common law, a claim for a fugitive slave was 'a suit at common law,' recognized among its old and settled proceedings." To question this, in the face of authentic principles and precedents, would be preposterous. As well might it be questioned, that a writ of *habeas corpus* for a horse, or a writ of *right of land*, was 'a suit at common law.' It follows, then, that this *technical* term of the constitution, read in the illumination of the common law, naturally and necessarily embraces proceedings for the recovery of fugitive slaves, if any such be instituted or allowed under the constitution. And thus, by the letter of the constitution, in harmony with the requirements of the common law, all such persons, when claimed by their masters, are entitled to trial by jury.

Mr. Sumner has very ably pointed out several methods of partial escape, from the constitutional obligations to return fugitives, viz: First from the positive anti-slavery character of the Constitution. Second, his decided affirmation of the Jeffersonian and General Jackson principle, that the constitution is to every president a new compact, and that he swears to support it, and his oath to support it, is an oath to support what he understands by it. Thirdly, the strict application of common law principles, and finally if all these should fail, he comes in with the higher law of freedom, thereby rendering null and void all legislation for their return. This latter method will doubtless prove efficacious, provided he can secure abolitionists for executive officers under the constitution, especially if they are orthodox on the Jacksonian doctrine of the oath. A thing by the way about as hopeless as any other remedy for the evil.

With this argument we have no disposition to pick a single flaw. Should we attempt it, it is not likely we should succeed. Indeed it is the view we have always taken of the subject. Whenever we have pronounced the constitution pro-slavery, it has always been because of the exceptions to general principles, which Mr. Sumner himself here makes. The argument will be gladly welcomed by those who are determined to vote, whose sympathies are in favor of freedom and have felt themselves hampered by the constitution as it has been interpreted and administered.

But after all, admitting the argument, we are not satisfied with the conclusions. It does not reach far enough. We are not pleased with this indirect way of coming at so positive and direct an evil. We do not like this ascent to a treaty stipulation between the states intending at the same time by all means to evade the engagement. We cannot for one moment consent to put innocent men and women upon trial for their liberty, even in a free State, and before a jury of men determined to grant their rights at all hazards. It is an outrageous questioning of liberty, a jeopardizing of inalienable rights, which no men and no constitution has any authority to make. It is granting to slavery the issue it demands, viz: that men may be slaves under some circumstances and conditions, thus uprooting every principle of freedom. Besides it leaves us consenting to a partnership with men and with states whose interests are opposed to freedom—who will not only demand that slaves shall be held in safety at home, but that those who escape shall be also returned and who will so return them and hold our consent that they do it, provided it is done constitutionally, by the common law and by the decision of a jury. On these principles of consenting with slavery all is in favor of its triumph.

And yet we suppose the great mass of anti-slavery men will be content to come upon Mr. Sumner's ground. They prefer catching these slaveholding sinners "with guile," rather than to demand their surrender to the unyielding requisitions of justice. The misfortune of these tactics is, that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. Hence they have always triumphed at this game, and they always will. Our fathers thought thus to cheat slaveholders into repentance and emancipation; but instead thereof

they were caught in their own craftiness and themselves and their posterity transformed almost hopelessly to slave holders and slave-catchers.

Let us be understood, we do not decline the support of the constitution with this interpretation because we do not prefer it to that of the slave holders and president Fillmore. We do not decline voting under the constitution with this interpretation, because we are indifferent to the election of such men as Mr. Giddings to Congress, rather than the time-servers and trimmers who will set a mob upon an abolition meeting, or deliver an abolition lecture, as shall best serve their political prospects. It is not that we are indifferent to the number of votes that may be given for Hale. We wish, if men will vote to put a man in a pro-slavery position, they would elect him—for he is a man who will do what he can for freedom, notwithstanding the green with, with which he consents to be bound. But it is because we will not give our consent to have it questioned whether a man shall be held as a brute—whether the human soul shall be deemed a chattel, and the choicest heart sympathies, transmuted to merchandise. We believe that the more firmly we maintain this stand, the sooner and the nearer shall we bring all men to it.

Since writing the above we have received the Liberator which contains the following on the same topic:

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

We lay before our readers the first half of the very elaborate and carefully prepared speech of Mr. Sumner, on his proposed amendment for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is eliciting high commendations in all quarters, and the press is throwing off edition after edition with great rapidity. It will be read by the country—by men of all parties—and wherever read, will enlarge and consolidate the already well reputation of its author for learning, ability and philanthropy. But it is not without its vulnerable points. We think it clearly demonstrates the unconstitutionality of the Slave Law, inasmuch as by it the right of trial by jury, all the recognized processes of a legal claim, and all the safe-guards of personal liberty in the Free States, are destroyed. But beyond this, it does not travel an inch; and this is a very subordinate question, and not the primary and all-essential one of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery, wherever it exists on the American soil. Again, we regard the distinction which Mr. Sumner attempts to make between the General Government and the States as such, as one without any essential difference; in fact, it does nothing to relieve the former from the guilt of upholding the slave system; for Mr. Sumner admits all the slaveholding features of the Constitution, and among these, the right of the slaveholder to recover his fugitive slave, by due process of law, in any State in the Union. Finally, he proposes to put things, in regard to slavery, as they were at the adoption of the Constitution—to stand precisely where stood 'the Fathers.' But this would be merely to go over the same ground again, and to ultimate in the universal supremacy of the slave Power as at the present time. This is not statesmanship, but infatuation. Once we

State Fair.

We went with the immense multitude to the State fair last week. But we shan't attempt any description, only to say that the whole thing was grand beyond our expectation. The various exhibitions of taste and skill, of art and nature, were to us astonishing. We spent a day and a half on the ground and yet hardly began to see the various articles we desired. The exhibition of cattle and sheep, surpassed anything of which we had formed an idea. But what was quite as surprising as anything else, was the admirable order and conduct of the whole. The Board of Managers of the fair and the authorities of Cleveland, have done themselves great credit by their excellent arrangement, the quiet efficiency with which their plans were executed, as have the citizens by their liberal hospitality. Every body and every thing seemed of itself to fall into line and march quickly to its place and its duty. The Railroads evidently did the best they could. The engineers in their responsible position were careful as they could be of the thousands of lives committed to them, and conductors and directors were as accommodating and thoughtful and as gentlemanly as men could be, from whom impossibilities were expected. On Thursday night, the managers on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, in their desire to accommodate as many as possible, after leaving large numbers in Cleveland, finally found themselves overloaded and stuck upon one of the grades near Bedford, and numbers were compelled to spend the night in the open air, most of them quite unprovided for such an exposure. The people generally seemed disposed to make the best of everything and gave us on the whole a most hopeful view of humanity and good fellowship among strangers. Though we saw some specimens of selfishness that should have taken the premium in any fair ever held, or to be held in Plato's realm.

POCKET PICKING.—Cleveland abounded in adepts at this science at the fair. At least it becomes us to think them skillful. Otherwise we shall be thought a "green un," for they experimented with some little success upon our pocket, extracting therefrom our editorial wallet, containing sundry railroad tickets—notes of old abolition speeches, a bran new communication for the Bugle, with other documents of like description and value. Who ever heard of such a theft before? Much good may they do the scamp—we can get along very well without them. He was certainly a Johnny Raw, to have selected an abolition Editor's pocket, which knows no other state than one of collapse, where there were thousands of plethoric ones all around. We will warrant he will never tell his chums of that operation. True, by mere accident, he did get a little money. Our friend Parker Pillsbury had just given us a list of new

subscribers and a five dollar bill to pay for the same. The fellow took money, names and all. We would thank him to return these two last items in the inventory, and he is quite welcome to all the rest. However lest he should not we will be obliged to Mr. Pillsbury for another transcript of his memorandum.

Liberty Party.

Last week we announced that Mr. Gerrit Smith, with a majority of the Conestoga Convention had decided upon a union with the Free Democracy, having by resolution, interpreted the Pittsburgh platform in accordance with their own views. From the following circular, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Smith, it will be seen that the committee of correspondence, convinced that whatever the platform may mean and however excellent, or even anti-slavery the candidates may be, they do not represent these views, have therefore reversed their decision, and now call a convention to nominate other candidates.

We cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction at this result. Mr. Smith and his friends estimate their position truly when they look upon themselves as the "educators of the public mind," this is their true mission, while their numbers are as now, and while the mass of that mind recognizes the rightful existence of injustice, because authorized by legal forms. The committee say:

We are constrained to call this Convention, not because we entertain unfavorable opinions of Mr. Hale and Mr. Julian—for we honor and love them. They are wise and good men; and are hearty abolitionists; and the greater their vote, the greater will be our joy. We are constrained to call the Convention, because the Liberty Party is unwilling to vote for any candidate for office, who is not openly and distinctly with it on the great questions submitted to Mr. Hale and Mr. Julian. We do not expect to see a large Convention—for the Liberty Party, though as we trust, of some value as an educator of the public mind, is, nevertheless, in point of numbers, quite insignificant.

We have appointed the Convention to be held the 30th day of September to the end, that those who shall attend it, may, also, attend the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Rescue of Jerry. That celebration will take place in the same City, the following day; and as it will be the Celebration of one of the most important and honorable events in the history of American liberty, it will, doubtless, be attended by vast numbers of true-hearted men and women.

The undersigned take the liberty to suggest, that the persons attending the Convention from the State of New York do, at the close of it, nominate State Officers, so far as the nominations of such Officers by the Free Democracy may prove to be unsatisfactory. It is very desirable, that none of them should prove to be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as every thing is desirable, which shall hasten the day, when the Liberty Party can, without surrendering any of its great principles, identify itself with the Free Democracy. That day will have come, when the Free Democracy has clearly and certainly espoused those principles. The Liberty Party, much as it is attached to its name and organization, will, notwithstanding, hold itself ever ready to give up both. But we trust, that it will never be ready to give up its principles. A wrong nomination, made in the name of the Free Democracy, or even a wrong platform, built in its name, will not have the effect to hold us back from uniting ourselves with the Free Democracy, provided we believe, that the masses of its members are sound in their political creed. Nevertheless, such errors, especially if repeated, must make us slower to confide in those masses.

THE HALE SUPPER IN CLEVELAND.—On Tuesday night of last week the Friends of Mr. Hale in Cleveland, gave him a supper. An unusual feature of which was the presence of a number of ladies. We shall look for some improvement in politics, when men exclaiming their cognate and their wives shall substitute the presence and influence of woman. We know that the bottle and its potency for evil must be banished if woman appears. A toast was given in honor of woman, to which Mrs. Frances D. Gage beautifully though briefly replied.

MISS SAMUEL HOLLEY.—This friend of the slave has been laboring with great acceptance in Massachusetts. From the Freeman we learn that she is to spend two or three months in Pennsylvania—commencing about the 16th of October.

The Slave Trade.

Three or four weeks since, we published an article which we found in all of our exchanges, stating that the foreign slave trade—greatly through colonization agency, had been entirely suppressed on the African coast. We did not believe it, and so we said. The following extract from the latest African news, via England shows that the trade is still in vigorous operation.

"Two steamers with 1600 slaves had got away from the Gallinas. A large armed slaver, with ten guns, and Spanish colors, is reported to be cruising off the Gallinas. Her Majesty's brig, Crane, Lieut. Bonham, had left Sierra Leone in pursuit and returned on the 11th of July. When cruising off Sherbro, a boat was seen in the river, painted like and supposed to belong to one of our men-of-war; she, however, turned out to belong to a slave vessel which passed the Crane at night with four hundred slaves and got clear. The Governor of Sierra Leone had received information of two thousand slaves being ready for embarkation within ten miles of Mrs. Lightbourne's factory in the Rio Pongos, with every preparation made for resistance, until the 'stock' leave the baracons."

Kidnappers in Ashtabula County.

It has often been said both in public and private that no slaveholder would ever attempt the rendition of a slave from Giddings' district. And that if it were attempted it could never be accomplished, for there were hundreds of men, to say nothing of women, who would rather die, than see one of their number dragged from their midst to the hell of Slavery. You may imagine then the excitement that a number of our citizens were thrown into the other day upon a rumor becoming prevalent that two veritable slave catchers were in this and the adjacent towns making enquiry as to the whereabouts of a young colored man, who has resided in this part of the country for several years past.—The two men suspected were said to have come from the South, and having past through this town arrived at Cherry Valley, where having lost their way, made enquiry for one George Garlick, of Dorset. This is the name of the colored man. After considerable difficulty they found the road to their place of destination. But such was the excitement produced that couriers were sent in different directions, warning the people of the presence of these men thieves. It was near night when word reached us and a restless one it was, both to men and women. Before ten o'clock that night no less than four messengers arrived from different directions to put the friends where the colored man was supposed to be, on their guard. One of whom was a Baptist Deacon. It happened too, that the slaveholders were staying at the very house, altogether unsuspecting of having any such demon purpose in their hearts.

Next morning they left without making any attempt to kidnap or arrest, and I can assure you it was no small relief, when we heard that the men who had thus disturbed the peace of our community had gone to the Anti-Slavery Convention at Lanesville, and were none other than our old staunch friends BENJAMIN BOWEN and SAMUEL MYERS, the latter an old quaker preacher, and both as rabid abolitionists as the Western Anti-Slavery Society can produce.

The mistake originated in their enquiry for George instead of Anson Garlick. It was well they didn't get a coat of tar and feathers for their blunder.

Politics.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Our Salem Town Hall is kept piping hot with political meetings. We can't attend to them all, but two or three we will notice. On Tuesday afternoon we dropped in to hear the Democrats. Our congressman, Mr. Cable, was speaking. He impressed us as a man of general truth, fairness and candor, and he made quite as good an exhibition of these capital qualities as one could expect, from a man determined to elect Franklin Pierce by means of democratic, anti-slavery votes.—These qualities seem to us to have little to do in such a job. And the man who is possessed of them had better let it alone. They will be troublesome. Mr. Cable found them so when pressed with a few plain questions. He gave us to understand that the land reform and the labor questions were the great questions at issue in the campaign, and that their success rested on the Democratic party. The slavery question he passed over as lightly as possible, and so do we the meeting, only adding, that its numbers were small, and its enthusiasm smaller. And if General Pierce's election depends upon Salem, he may as well make his arrangements for continuing his residence in Concord for the next four years.

WHIG MEETING.—In the evening the Hall was filled with men and women to listen to Mr. Tilden's speech in support of General Scott. The speech was an able one. He looked the difficulties of his position fairly and fully in the face, and met them with a boldness which startled some of his hearers. We cannot conceive of a better argument for his purpose than Mr. Tilden made, and yet it was a failure so far as any justification of his position is concerned.—He did most unsparingly demonstrate the wickedness of whigs and democrats in their support of Slavery. He also showed that those who take the 7th article of the Pittsburgh platform as their exponent, are in position, so far as the rendition of slaves is concerned, in the like condemnation. He took the generally conceded interpretation of the constitution as the right one, and affirmed that it hedged up the way of anti-slavery men, whether democrats whigs, or free-soilers, compelling them to return the fugitive, or at least to consent thereto. That the only way of escape, was to override the constitution by an anti-slavery interpretation as do Mr. Gerrit Smith and his friends, or admitting its pro-slavery character, condemn its wickedness and repudiate its authority, like the disunionists. He, however, was not prepared to do either. He was hopeless of any efficient action against the slave power. The fugitive slave law could never be made an issue. The slaveholder never expected its enforcement, and would eventually cease to demand it. And besides, in principle, and to the slave, it was no worse than the constitution, and so far as the moral character of the act was concerned, whigs might as well support the law, as free-soilers the constitution. In a word, Mr. Tilden on this point, succeeded in justifying the position of the Whig party, provided, the demonstration that others occupied the same position, can be any such justification.

Thus hopeless of any radical action against slave holding or slave catching, Mr. Tilden contended that we should meet the slave power on its great practical issue, viz. slave extension. On this point he informed us Gen. Scott was more reliable for freedom than General Pierce. The former having shown himself in time past, possessed of some anti-slavery sympathies, while the latter never exhibited any such weakness.

Mr. Tilden did the best that could be done by any man. But a man can't make facts to support his position, and unfortunately General Scott's life has failed to furnish them. He therefore failed to give us any declaration of General Scott, proving that in principle he was opposed to slavery extension, or that in his administration, he would resist it. He referred to no act of his on which we could hang such a hope.

On the other hand we can give Mr. Tilden the same evidence that his candidate is in favor of slave extension, which he admits proves him in favor of slave catching, viz: his pledge to maintain the compromise. The great practical question in the compromise was the defeat of the Wilmot proviso. In this the slave power succeeded. The government thus declared itself in favor of slave extension. The acceptance of the platform by General Pierce and General Scott is their declaration in favor of extension. So it is regarded by slave holders and all others. Mr. Tilden, therefore when he gives his support to slave catching, for the sake of preventing slave extension, does it without any reasonable ground for a hope of receiving his reward.

Nay he does it in the face of a certainty, (if General Scott's pledge can be relied upon) that he will be disappointed on this grand question. That General Scott will do all that the slave power demands. Mr. Tilden relies upon Gen. Scott's anti-slavery character. That character has not proved itself sufficient to save him from a pledge to execute the fugitive slave law, with all its enormities. How then should it save him from giving his official sanction in extending slavery, and thus confirming and perpetuating its power. How at least can Mr. Tilden, or any body else expect it, with his pledge to the contrary.

We said Mr. Tilden's speech though an able and a bold one was nevertheless a failure, in its object. It was so, because that object was the justification of himself and others in the perpetration of an astonishing crime, one which he himself denounced as most outrageous and wicked, the return of wronged, oppressed men and women to their oppressors by means of an agent they were about to elect for that purpose and endow with all the power and dignity of the national executive. How could such an angel in intellect do otherwise than fail in such a purpose. Again Mr. Tilden failed because it can be no justification that somebody else is guilty of the like offence. If some free-soiler do consent to the return of the fugitive, their guilt does not mitigate his. One does not need to be a lawyer to know that, and yet it was his justification.

It is no justification of this crime to say as was said, that it was perpetrated to prevent the extension of slavery. Could Mr. Tilden show as he did not and as he cannot, that this measure would so result, still he has no right to perpetrate this monstrous crime against liberty and humanity. Were he to seize the human tigers who seek their human prey through General Scott, and hurl them to dungeons and to chains, there would be reason and justice in the act. But to seize their flying, helpless victims and thrust them back to the insatiable jaws of slavery, is monstrous and beyond all power of ours suitably to designate.

With regard to the Free Soilers who coincide with Mr. Tilden in regard to their constitutional obligation, we leave them to their own defence. We can make none for their position. But with regard to the mass of them, though as Mr. Tilden has affirmed, they are in the same boat with whigs and democrats, they are nevertheless striving to make a different port from their fellow voyagers.

Much less candid men than Mr. Tilden will be compelled to admit this. They are seeking the port of freedom. Whether they will be likely to reach it in the teeth of the wind and with whigs and democrats rowing their common constitutional ship in an opposite direction, is a question worthy of their consideration. And if Mr. Tilden's argument shall open their eyes to the importance of seeking a better craft and better company, we shall be glad, and his speech will not be in vain, though his object was to seduce free-soilers into voting for General Scott with their eyes wide open as to the enormity. We have a better confidence in the true heartedness of free-soilers than this. If Mr. Tilden or the disunionists either separately or combined, shall really succeed in convincing them that they are indeed by the constitution the bond slaves of the south, and can only be the agents of its injustice, the result will be, not a willing submission to that power as Mr. Tilden counsels but a declaration of independence, revolution, and the establishment of freedom. Such we are sure are the generous impulses of Mr. Tilden's own manly heart.—How much more worthy of him, than the work of persuading anti-slavery men to vote for Gen. Scott, and the Whig platform.

FREE SOIL MEETING.—The Free Soilers had a crowded hall on Wednesday evening. By request, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who has been spending a few days with her friends in this place, read a brief and excellent address. It was an earnest appeal to women to enlist her time and energies in the anti-slavery enterprise. Messrs. Hoffman and Hutchins followed, the meeting continuing till a late hour.

EBEN NEWTON NOMINATED.—Mr. Newton has been unanimously nominated by the Whig Convention which met in Mecca on Wednesday last. He has been put upon the track to defeat Mr. Giddings. The friends of Mr. Giddings we believe consider this latter nomination as quite in their favor, as they feared the combination of whigs and democrats upon a single candidate against him. Success to Mr. Giddings. May he triumph over the out and out hunkerism of his democratic opponent, and the time serving and sycophancy of Mr. Newton and whigery.

Letter from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, TR., Butler Co., Pa. }
 Sep. 7th, 1852. }

FRIEND MARIUS: I find I am east on the barren mountains of Butler Co., Pa., where Presbyterianism, Methodism, and all the other isms and ites, worship the God of Sect on Sunday, and the God of Pierce and Scott, and the Baltimore platform on all the other days of the week. They devote six days to the God of Politics, one to the God of Sect, and none to the God of Humanity and Justice. Therefore I feel constrained to rebuke such tyranny and hypocrisy, and thanks be to the Author of our being, there still are a few tried souls who are willing to speak out in behalf of humanity, and that in the very face of the Baltimore platform, with their gag resolutions. But in Butler County they are few and far between. Is it any wonder, Mr. Editor, that we have such a state of things, when we consider the astonishing ignorance among the people on the subject of American Slavery?

Sometime in May last, I had an appointment at Millersburg in this Co., for an Anti-Slavery lecture. I went and found a good congregation in, and out of the house. I commenced by presenting some of the multiplied wrongs of the slave by fastening the responsibility of its continuance upon those who sustain the Government and vote under the constitution, and I tried to show the remedy, i. e. *Disunion*, of our Union with slaveholders. When I concluded my remarks, several citizens of the village and vicinity who had been Democrats and members of church for twenty or thirty years, came to my friend Orison, and interrogated him in such a way as evidently to show that they did not so much as know that such a thing as baby-stealing and women-whipping existed in this country anywhere. Mr. Editor, such men are fully prepared to be gulled into anything by their party leaders. And as their party leaders are the worshipers of the God of Politics and Sect, their dupes (for whom they think), are necessarily worshipers of the same Idol.

Sometime in July last, I moved to this place, and found the Sects slumbering at their posts, there being none to molest or make them afraid. But there happened to be a Methodist priest in North Washington, a former acquaintance, he immediately gave his dupes the watch-word, and as they had nothing new, they started the old cry *Infidel*, and in order to have it properly circulated, they sent out their representatives in the shape of a few old women, who went about the country every day warning the people not to go out and hear the infidel. But notwithstanding the existence of the mighty engine of falsehood (called Methodism), I ventured to make an appointment. The people came out and we had a very good meeting—we have held another meeting since, and with the same success.

Truth will always have its influence, and all we want is a faithful man to proclaim it, and good will be done. Could not Pillsbury, Seligman, Walker, or some of our friends spend a week among us in the fall. True I can promise them nothing in pecuniary point of view with certainty, but if any of them should come we will do the best we can; and it may open the way for future operations.

Yours,
 L. SHOTTS.

Appointments for Messrs. Walker and Selby.

Will the friends north of us notice the times and places for the meetings of these agents, and make arrangements accordingly. Their visit will also afford an excellent opportunity to subscribe, or pay for the paper and to contribute to the funds of the Society.

THE GIDDINGS' FESTIVAL.—We are told that this meeting on the 18th went off grandly as it should have done. We intended to have been present, but found it impossible. Congressional representative ever deserved such honor at the hands of his constituents for heroism and fidelity, Mr. Giddings is the man, and we rejoice that he received it.—Messrs. Hale, Chase, Giddings, and Wade addressed the immense assembly.

REMEMBER MESSRS. VAUGHN and SPAULDING are to be at New Lisbon on Saturday. They are among the strongest and most eloquent champions of Free Democracy in the West. Turn out in crowds to hear them.

Hon. Eben Newton.

The National Intelligencer reports the following as having occurred in the House of Representatives:

"Mr. Jones of Tennessee—I understand the gentleman to say that he would go with the Free-soilers, wherever that party should go. Am I correct?"

"Mr. Newton—You are correct."

"Mr. Jones—I ask the gentleman if he is not a supporter of Gen. Scott?"

"Mr. Newton—I am not."

The gentleman has since changed his mind, and was here in Salem last week to make a declaration of his faith in General Scott, and to persuade free soilers to make the like declaration. We understand Mr. Newton is figuring with the intention of defeating Mr. Giddings. Very likely. For according to the best of his ability, he will side with saint or sinner as will best serve his interest.

RAVENNA STAR.—We are glad to see this excellent paper prosperous. It appears encouraged and improved.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Our friend who sends to a long communication in regard to this subject, must excuse us for declining it. We are so much crowded with important anti-slavery matter, we have no room.

Explanation.

The following was received last week, but too late for insertion.

FRIEND MARIUS: I apprehend a false impression is abroad in relation to some of the Free Soilers in and about Columbiana, produced by the account given by P. Pillsbury of his meetings in this place. I presume his conclusions were drawn in part, from what I said to him in reference to their words and actions, previous to—and at the time of the meeting. A portion of them, have since said, their *apparent* pro-slavery was only a *jest*. Be this as it may, I acknowledge that I supposed it earnest, and others came to the same conclusion, as to the allegation that some of the Free Soilers had used their influence to keep us out of the meeting house. I know of no instance of the kind unless it was through their *apparent* opposition to the meetings. I write this in justice to all, well knowing that no designed misrepresentation has been made.

Thine for fair play,
 L. HOLMES.

Columbiana, 9th mo., 14th, 1852.

Free Soil Meetings.

JUDGE SPAULDING and J. C. VAUGHN, are advertised to speak at NEW LISBON, on Saturday the 25th inst.

J. C. VAUGHN will speak in SALEM on Saturday evening, and Sunday afternoon, the 25 and 26th of Sept.

JOHN P. HALE,

Will speak at RAVENNA, Sept. 28th.

At CANTFIELD, Sept. 29th.

At ORWELL, Sept. 30th.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

J. W. Walker and J. F. Selby will speak at the following places.

Sunday	Sept. 26	New Lyme,
Mon.	" 27	Cherry Valley,
Tues.	" 28	State Road Andover
Wed.	" 29	Centre
Thurs.	" 30	Paden Aram,
Fri.	Oct. 1	Richmond,
Sat. & Sun.	" 2-3	Peirpont,
Mon. & Tues.	" 4-5	Kelloggsville,
Wed.	" 6	Kingsville,
Thurs.	" 7	Ashtabula,
Fri.	" 8	Saybrook,
Sat. & Sun.	" 9-10	Geneva,
Mon.	" 11	Austintown,
Tues.	" 12	Jefferson,
Wed.	" 13	Eagleview,
Thurs.	" 14	Lenox.

Meetings may be appointed afternoon and evening of each day, if the friends think best.

GENERAL SCOTT.—Passed through here on Monday. A multitude met him at the Depot, some as friends, heartily to greet him, but a greater number only to stare upon him. He showed himself very complacently to the multitude, and very briefly thanked them for their kind reception.

New Coal Cooking Stove.

Messrs. Snider and Woodruff of this place have just got up what seems to us an excellent pattern of a coal cooking Stove. Mrs. Hudson who has used one for some time past, in cooking for our Bugle printers, recommends it in the highest terms. It is economical of fuel, boils rapidly and bakes thoroughly and evenly. The cooking utensils are set in cast iron basins, which prevent them being blackened by the soot. Those who want a coal stove will we think be pleased with this.

DIED, at Butlerville, Jennings Co., Indiana, Sept. 5th, ISRAEL WHITE, recently of Berlin, Mahoning Co., O. He died suddenly, far from his family and home. His disease was cholera morbus. He was a hearty friend of freedom and other radical reforms of the day. Though he closed his career among strangers, he received from them the kindest sympathy and attention. And with them his life ebbed quietly and peacefully away.

CARRYING OUT THE PLATFORMS.—The Milwaukee Democrat has the following:

The Editor of the Sparta Journal—a paper published in southern Illinois—was mobbed by a gang of rowdies, on the evening of the 12th inst., because he was guilty of publishing a Free Soil paper—and being a friend of humanity. He was rescued from the hands of the villains, after having his head severely bruised by a brick bat, by the interference of several order-loving citizens, one of whom was paid off for his interference, by having his house assaulted with brick bats, by the same mob on the same night.

ITEMS.

Ole Bull, the Norwegian Violinist has purchased one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land in Potter Co., Pa., to be settled by a colony of his countrymen.—The Post Office department is about to issue stamped envelopes. A good idea.—The business part of Ravenna was visited last week by a serious conflagration. Loss from \$50,000 to \$75,000.—The receipts at the State fair were \$13,000.—The receipts of the New York State Fair, were only \$8,000.—Daniel Webster and G. B. Duncan, have sued the city of New Orleans for \$50,000, their fees for the defence of the city in the celebrated case of Mrs. Gaines.—Dissatisfaction and arrests continue in Havana.—Pretence of the Louisville Journal, has been nominated for congress.—Charles Durkee of Wisconsin, has also been nominated for re-election to congress.—L. A. Hine is the Free Soil candidate in Cincinnati.

Jerry Rescue Celebration!

AT SYRACUSE, OCTOBER, 1, 1852.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Rescue of the man JERRY, at Syracuse, on the 1st day of October, 1851, from the custody of Official Kidnappers, is to be celebrated. That act, was the trumpet peal to the Sons of Liberty throughout the world. It was an act, which, springing from sacred veneration for Law, defeated the blasphemous attempt of this nation to "exalt itself above all that is called God." It was an act, whether regarded as a vindication of the unchangeable laws of Justice and Humanity, or in its consequences to the cause of Human Rights, the most sublime in American History. It was the heroism of the Right. It stirred the hearts, and quickened the pulse, of the Friends of Freedom throughout America; and it is fitting that it should be commemorated, in congratulations, in rejoicings, in exultation, in argument and eloquence and song. It is fitting that the 1st day of October, be made a Festival day in the calendar of Freedom, so long as in America is denied to one human being the exercise of those Rights which are the free gift of the Almighty Father of us all. It stamped forever with reprobation and with execration, the atheistical and piratical doctrine, that Robbery of man's Inalienable Rights, can be Law. To the outraged American Slave—to the oppressed Hungarian—to the disfranchised Sons of Erin—to the victims of Might against Right of all lands and all climes, it is the Star of Hope. It is a glorious harbinger of "Peace on earth and good will to man"—for there is greatness, and peace and happiness, and joy, only where men do to others as they would have others do to them. It was the bold and practical assertion of the Truth on which the political redemption of mankind rests—that ROBBERY CAN NOT BE LAW. Inseparable, indeed, to all that makes humanity glorious—to all that links Man to the Divinity—would the people of New York be, were they to suffer one Anniversary of this mighty event—an event whose consequences no intellect can compute—to pass by without such a commemoration as the great hearts which have sworn eternal fidelity on the altar of Freedom, alone can give. Such beyond peradventure, this Celebration will be. By direction, we issue this Call, as a response to the deep and irrepressible feeling in the minds of thousands upon thousands of the men and women of our land.

Arrangements will be made, befitting the august occasion. John P. Hale, Gerrit Smith, Lucania Mott, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joshua R. Giddings, Frederick Douglass, Ernestine L. Rose, are among the noble names of those whose eloquent tongues will minister to this "feast of reason and flow of soul." Others, as heard from, will be announced.

If possible, the Ohio Tent will be obtained, which will shelter 5000 persons. In any event, the best possible preparations will be made; well knowing that, if need be, the descendants of the men who marked their pathway over the frozen earth of Valley Forge with their blood, for Independence, can, for one day, suffer the inconvenience of an "October Sun," in commemorating a practical illustration of the immortal Principles of the Declaration on which that Independence was won. Americans dwell with just and exultant pride on the fact that cargoes of tea were consigned to Boston Harbor, in defiance of and to degrade a statute in conflict with their subsequent Declaration of Independence. We now invite the descendants of those heroic men, to the Celebration of an act, which, in its vindication of the eternal principles of Right, as far transcends that noble deed, as Man is more valuable than tea. Then, Come One! Come All! to this Jubilee of Liberty, with joyful hearts, filled with praise and gratitude to the Giver of all good, that the heroic and beautiful Spirit of Freedom is not yet dead in the hearts of the American People.

SYRACUSE, September 13, 1852.

W. L. CRANDALL,
 JOHN THOMAS,
 THOMAS G. WHITE, } COMMITTEE.

To the Teachers of Columbiana County.

Another opportunity is afforded you of meeting in the capacity of a Teachers' Institute. The town of Wellsville has been selected as the place of holding the Institute, and the 1st of Oct., the time for its commencement. The services of Loring Andrews, a popular instructor and distinguished friend of Education, have been secured for the occasion. The citizens of Wellsville have freely opened their houses for your reception, and invite you to come. The opportunity is one which, from various, plain and weighty considerations, we think every teacher, male and female, should eagerly embrace. Teachers in other counties of our noble State, turn out by scores and by hundreds, to these pleasant meetings for improvement; thereby demonstrating that with them "the cause of education is onward." Teachers of Columbiana County, will you manifest less desire for improvement in the calling you have chosen, or less interest in the cause of education than your neighbors? We know you will not. A commendable pride for the reputation of your county, a laudable desire to excel in your vocation, and a lively sense of your high responsibilities as teachers, assure us that you will be present at the institute.

D. ANDERSON,
 T. G. HESTON,
 S. L. WADSWORTH,
 Board of School Examiners.
 New Lisbon, Sept. 13th, 1852.

MILTON SCLIFF, of Trumbull County has been nominated for the Supreme bench, by the Free Democracy.

THE BUCKEYE STAR.—Is the name of a new Whig paper started in New Lisbon.—Edited by Mr. Hartshorn, a quondam Free Soiler.

Secretary Corwin has tendered his resignation.

Letter from Hon. John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H. Sept. 6, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: When I wrote to my friend, G. G. Fogg, Esq., of Concord, prior to the Pittsburgh Convention, declining in anticipation any nomination by that body, I supposed that I should not have occasion again to trespass on the attention of any one, on that subject. The decision, which I then announced, was not only in accordance with my own taste and judgment, but was also in pursuance of the earnest and oft-repeated request of those whose wishes I felt bound to respect, viz., my wife and children. I had supposed and hoped, after that letter was written, that the close of my present term of service in the Senate would close forever my political career, and that the brief period which was to elapse between the present and that event, might not be disturbed by any attempt on the part of my friends to introduce my name into the contests and struggles of a Presidential election.

But the members of that Convention, with singular unanimity, have judged differently.—Such being the case, and the friends with whom I sympathize, having determined that the great interest of Civil and Constitutional Liberty may be best promoted by a course different from that indicated by myself, I have not felt at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, to set up my own opinions in direct opposition to such an expression of my friends. I therefore yield my own wishes and opinions to those of my friends, and thus assent to what has been done, notwithstanding my previous refusal to consent that it might be done. I wish also to say to you, and through you to that portion of the public who may feel any interest in the matter, that to the inquiries which may be made of me, as to what my opinions are on various subjects, I have no answer to make. I suppose that those who nominated me did it from a conviction of what I would do, founded on a knowledge of what I had done, rather than any faculty I might be supposed to possess in making pledges and promises for the future. But if I were ever so much disposed to enter the lists, and contend with those who deal in promises and pledges, and professions of fidelity to the cause we espouse, I could hardly hope to come up to the standard of those, made by men prominent in our rank four years ago, but which have been since forgotten and trampled upon by those who made them, in their hot haste to enrol themselves under a banner on which are inscribed sentiments and principles seven-fold more odious and abominable than those against which they have revolted.

Very respectfully,
 Your friend,
 JOHN P. HALE.

Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Free Democratic National Convention.

Finality.

Thaddeus Stephens, in a late speech in Congress, says:

What authority is there in this Government to make a law *final* or *irrevocable*? Who has the power to make an act of the National Legislature not only equal to, but superior to the Constitution? Any attempt to enforce such a doctrine is arbitrary and despotic. The efforts which have been lately made by members of Congress, and high officers of the Government, to paralyze the free action of Congress, and to overawe and intimidate public opinion, is unconstitutional, and destructive of every element of freedom. This movement of these gentlemen is but another march in the same direction. Whenever any Executive or any statesman shall command the people not to think, or not to utter his thoughts, and it does not cost him his political life, I shall tremble for the liberties of the nation. Whenever a political party attempt it, it deserves to die. Whoever—whether individual or Government, or party—attempts to enforce such principles, is as detestable a tyrant as the King of Dahomy, the gates of whose city, and the portals of whose palace are garnished with the hideous heads and cyrcles skulls of slaughtered slaves! Sir, this atrocious attempt must fail in this country. You may imprison the wind, you may chain the forked lightning, but you cannot bind the free utterance of a nation of freemen.

The Methodist Church.

The Northern Branch of this Church is in a state of agitation upon the slavery question. In the New England, Black River and Oneida Conferences, great dissatisfaction is manifested in view of the course pursued by the last General Conference, in stifling discussion and refusing to take any action for the expurgation of the Church. Dr. Bond, Editor of the central Organ of Methodism, finds it impossible to keep the other church papers silent. Some of them will talk and discuss in a manner which he deems wholly incompatible with the peace of that branch of our American Zion; and what is worse, the old arguments with which he was formerly wont to keep them quiet he now piles with no visible effect, unless it be to provoke further controversy. The Doctor is an adroit tactician, but young Methodism is getting ahead of him and beginning to laugh at his old charms and opiates. The youngest insists that the attempt of the Church to maintain an anti-slavery reputation while she affords a cozy shelter to the slaveholders, is as absurd as it would be for a man to try to ride two horses, each of which is going in an opposite direction from the other. The doctor, on the other hand, thinks the thing has been done, and don't see why it can't be done again. We shall watch the combatants, and see what comes of their warfare.—*Pa. Freeman.*

The Whigs have triumphed in Maine, though they have failed to elect a governor. The same is also true of Vermont.

John P. Hale.

John P. Hale will speak in Wellington, October first, and at Elyria, October, second. Bear this in mind, friends, and let the word be circulated far and near.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending September 13th.

Mary E. Adams, Seco,	1.50-417
Joshua Cope, Colerain,	1.50-389
John Hancock, Marlboro,	1.00-380
Mahlon Marshall,	1.00-378
T. Price, New Baltimore,	2.00-314
John Tripp, U. Sandusky,	1.00-351
Ann P. Hoover, Croton,	2.00-429

Columbiana County Teachers' Institute.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Columbiana County Teachers' Institute will be held in the town of WELLSVILLE, to commence on the 14th of October next, and continue one week.

The services of LORIN ANDREWS, Agent of the State Teachers' Association have been secured for the occasion, and he will be assisted by other experienced Teachers. The evenings, during the session of the Institute, will be devoted to Lectures on Scientific and other interesting subjects, and also to the discussion of questions connected with the Practical Business of Teaching.

Female teachers will be boarded in private families free of charge; male teachers at the usual rates for permanent boarders. Arrangements will be made with the Railroad companies to carry teachers to and from the Institute at half price. As a means of defraying the expenses of the Institute it is proposed that each male teacher pay \$1, and each female 50 cents.

FELLOW TEACHERS, will you not heartily respond to this call by turning out *en masse* to the Institute? By so doing you will make another effort to elevate the standard of teaching in our country. Our neighbors in adjacent counties are setting us a noble example. Shall we allow ourselves to be distanced in the race for excellence? Let us feel the moral dignity of our calling, and the responsibilities devolving upon us in the formation of the habits, feelings, and action of the children and youth of the country. It is a high privilege to labor and make sacrifices for the cause of education—a cause ultimately connected with the happiness of individuals and society. Let us meet, become acquainted, impart and receive counsel; and encourage each other's hearts, that when we return to our respective fields of labor we may be better prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of our vocation.

WM. Mc LAIN,
 J. MARKHAM,
 D. ANDERSON, } Com. of Arrang.
 New Lisbon, Sept. 1852.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce that this institution will commence its next term with still greater advantages than ever before offered; on Monday the 18th of October next.

The design is as heretofore, to render the course of study useful, attractive, interesting and practical; to this end he will endeavor to illustrate and as far as possible demonstrate each subject.

Students desirous of availing themselves of a thorough course of instruction, will here find the requisites for speedily acquiring a knowledge of the sciences in all its branches. Among the means at command for demonstrating may be found a fine FRENCH OBSERVATIONAL MANKIN, Skeletons, wet and dried preparations, Life Size and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates. A collection of most approved colored plates illustrative of Medical Botany and Pathology. A well selected Modern Library with numerous illustrations, containing works on all the various branches, and a splendid as well as an extensive

CABINET OF CASTS, Purchased at great expense, though surpassing for any thing of a like character in the State, if not in the country, to be found in possession of any private Physician or Institution. Altogether affording an opportunity of no ordinary character for Gentlemen and Ladies for acquiring a thorough Practical knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology or the Science of Medicine.

And to make the course still more useful and attractive, has just effected an arrangement with Mr. ALBERT HOLBROOK, whose teaching talent is of the highest order, to teach the elements of PHILOSOPHY and CHEMISTRY, by which the class may have access to his extensive and splendid apparatus, one of the best in the State.

In all the above course important assistance will be afforded and a general oversight of the Ladies department rendered by Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

No applicant will be received on any other terms than by the best Medical Schools, in point of attainments and moral character.

TERMS of studies with daily recitation, for a full course is three years, including two courses of Lectures. That for Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, six months, preparatory to lecturing. Students to the latter furnishing their own text books.

Tuition one hundred dollars for the first. Thirty dollars for the latter course. Good and convenient boarding may be procured at \$1.12 to 1.50 per week. Thus is combined cheapness with rare and extensive opportunities for knowledge, making this a place doubly desirable as it at once places it within the means of almost all.

Further information and satisfactory references given by addressing the subscriber.

K. G. THOMAS, M. D.
 Marlboro, September, 1852.

DR. C. PEARSON, HOMOEOPATHIST.

HAVING permanently located in Salem, I would respectfully announce to the Public that he is prepared to treat Homoeopathically all diseases, whether Chronic or Acute. He gives a general invitation to all, and flatters himself he can render general satisfaction.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on Main St. OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
 May 15, 1852.

DAVIS' HARMONIA, VOLUME 3.

WATER CURE ENCYCLOPEDIA. Can be had at the "Cheap Book Store." July 7, '52. J. Mc MILLAN.

"A man can find nowhere so good a Savings Bank as by emptying his purse into his head. Knowledge is the best capital he can possess: it is at his command every moment, and always above par."—DR. FRANKLIN.

OF INTEREST

To Merchants, Clerks, Teachers, Students, and All Men.

JUST PUBLISHED—A new and complete set of Rules by which all the fundamental operations of Arithmetic may be performed in an *incredibly short space of time*.—To become a master of them will require not more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed, beyond the possibility of an error,) and in less than one-fourth the time required in the old system.

These Fundamental Rules are followed by An Examination into the Properties of Numbers, which even further facilitates the other operations.

There are also embraced in the work, RULES FOR THE CALCULATION OF INTEREST, which will work out the interest at any rate upon any sum with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations by this, and vastly superior to all courses in the old plan.

Together, these form the MOST COMPLETE TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued—and are incredibly valuable to all men from their never-failing accuracy, and to business men from the immense amount of time they save from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Merchants and Clerks, Teachers and Students, and Young Men generally.

ORDER EARLY!

The copies of the few remaining hundreds of the present edition are being hurried off at a price greatly reduced from that (\$5) at which the balance were sold, to make room for a new edition to be gotten up in a magnificent and costly style immediately upon closing out the present one.

Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copyright) by his sacred pledge of honor, to use the Processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information obtained from them to no one.

To obtain the Processes it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the price, Three Dollars, enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to P. MAY MARKLEY, Finkstown, Washington County, Maryland. The Processes will be forwarded post-paid, to the given address. Be particular to write the name of the Post Office, County, and State, distinctly; with those neglecting this, mistakes frequently occur.

Those preferring it, can order copies of the forthcoming edition, which will be ready about the holidays. The price will be \$6; orders sent before its issue will be filled as soon as the copies are ready, for \$5.

Local Agents Wanted.

In every town, and all through the country, great numbers of copies of these Rules can be disposed of by any one who will only take the trouble to make their scope known. They comprise that which business men, and every body, has long felt the want of, and will gladly obtain. The nature of the business allows any one to act as Agent, and to every *ensures* a large reward. As before explained, the business, requiring privacy, orders from Agents are filled in separate sealed envelopes for delivery through their hands. When a number of three copies or more are ordered with the remittance at one time, 33 per cent. is allowed to be retained as the Agent's fee; and 50 per cent. on orders for eight copies or more.

September 25, 1852.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MURPHY, TIERNAN & Co.,
 (SUCCESSORS TO MURPHY, WILSON, & Co.)
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 18, Wood-St., Pittsburg, Pa.

ARE now receiving from all the Eastern Cities and Europe, their first supply of GOODS for the Fall Trade, to which they invite the attention of buyers. On the 1st of September they expect to have their assortment complete, which will be kept so, by constant additions every week throughout the season. They will, as heretofore continue to sell goods as low as the EASTERN JOBBERS, for CASH, or approved paper on the usual credit, and they assure their old customers and friends, and all who design purchasing here, that they will not be undersold in this market.

Pittsburgh, August 29, 1852.

Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure

TUSCARAWAS, CO. O.

THIS institution, twelve miles south of Massillon, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, 11 miles west of the latter place, and is accessible by stages daily from all the above places. It is supplied with very

Soft Pure Spring Water.

conducted to the Cure, from the neighboring hills, in Stone Pipes. It is under charge of Dr. H. FREASE, and conducted on pure Hydro-pathic principles. Our business is to take drugs out of the system, and not put them in. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their facilities, for successfully treating diseases, are not surpassed by any other establishment in the country.

TERMS:—In ordinary cases \$5 per week, payable weekly. Each patient should bring 2 comfortable, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and some linen for handkerchiefs, or they can be had at the Establishment for 50 cts. per week. Post-Office address, *Freese & Malt, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.* DR. H. FREASE, } PROPRIETORS.
 May 10, 1852.

SALIM, OHIO, APRIL 26, 1852.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

BEARS leave to inform the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large

Miscellaneous.

From the True Democrat.

National Woman's Rights Convention.

The following sketch of some of the prominent speakers and their topics, will be read with interest.

Syracuse N. Y., Sept. 8th, 1852.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has just delivered a masterly address, clothed in the practical duty before us with the artistic beauty of her poetic soul, urging to immediate action in all possible ways—that this place already a watch word of freedom, be the Thermopylae where we take our stand until death.

Miss Lucy Stone rose to speak on the first resolutions. I can give you very little idea of her eloquence, impressiveness, and close, clear logic from any partial report. She speaks without preparation, but also without hesitation or wandering, and is a universal favorite with the audience. She is small in stature, dresses partially a la Bloomer, that is in a neat dress of black silk, slightly shortened and loosely fitting, beneath which are tight pants of the same material, with a glow of intellect and features softened into almost passive beauty, by the thoroughly kind and loving soul that looks forth through them. The present address was characterized by her usual directness, consisting mostly of illustrations of the workings of the laws in regard to women. Among others she mentioned a case in Boston, of a young lady who married, bringing to her husband several thousand dollars. He died four weeks after the marriage, and his relatives came down from the country, entered their claim and secured two-thirds of her property.

Another, of a mother, who had labored with all a true woman's self-sacrificing devotion, to accumulate a sum sufficient to carry her only child, an invalid, to the sea-shore, as a last chance of restoration, when the hard-hearted husband and father learning the place of deposit of this invaluable treasure, seized it, (you know it was not stealing under the law, it was his, because the woman was his, he owned her), appropriated it to pay old debts, and left his child to die and his wife to weep unavailing tears and suffer untold miseries.

Another still, where a young man not long married, was sinking into the grave, leaving a wife and daughter. A brother of his long married and childless, wished greatly to obtain the child as his own, and by continued persuasions succeeded in securing an article making her over to himself upon the death of his brother. He afterwards persuaded the mother to consent to her return with him to his home, for a mere visit, but when upon the death of the father, the mother wrote for her return, she was informed it was no longer hers, but his, and when in her desolation and anguish of soul she set off for the place, and sought legal advice, was shown as beyond appeal the document in the tremulous hand of the sick husband, making over her own child to another. You will say added Miss S., that these were all very mean men. Yes, but remember just as mean as the law allows them to be.

Antoinette Brown, of Rochester, followed. She is like Miss S., a graduate of Oberlin, and an honor to it. But quite unlike her otherwise. Has less vigor and strength, and less intellectuality of face, in every way more thoroughly feminine, but is of more pleasing address and well cultivated mind. She urged woman's right to be tried by her peers, from the impossibility that one of another sex should so well understand her nature, her peculiar trials and temptations. It is not so much because they will not, that they cannot right women, they do not know how to do it.

Mrs. Ernestine Rose, of New York city, followed. She is a Polish lady, of fine talents and cultivation, of prepossessing personal appearance, her dark hair silvered with grey, but an eye of youthful fire that kindles into a brilliancy under the glow of thought. She differed on some points from Miss B., but urged that the right of woman to a trial by her peers was equally hers, whether she was unlike man or otherwise. Unlike the right was as evidently hers as his, unlike he cannot rightly understand or represent her. She spoke of the charge of abolition brought against the women of this effort, and insisted that a certain amount of abolition is essential to full development and success in man, why not in woman. Is it right and will to be a great man, but wrong to be a great woman? She decided with earnestness the idea of sex in mind or morals, we could not make a thing right in one sex and wrong in the other. She said it was proof of great native beauty, intellect, and nobility of soul in woman that under all the discouragements, and despite of all hindrances, she is good for, as much as she is, and many know that is little enough, as a sex. Said she we have only to make political action legal, and it will be fashionable, and instructed the effort in regard to the rights of married women to property, the exceeding difficulty of obtaining the name of a single woman to the undertaker, but now that after long years of persevering struggles by the few, this has been gained for the woman of all New York lifts her voice in opposition. Her earnestness of delivery and the slight brogue of her utterance add much to the impressiveness of what she has to say. Miss B. exclaimed further, that she claimed neither man nor woman to be the superior, but that there were peculiarities of mind and organization which required representation—woman should be represented as she is, as woman. We don't want woman ushered into public life as man, but as woman. If like man, it is her right to go; if unlike her duty.

Mrs. Nichols of Vermont, followed. She is address of the "Windham County Democrat" left in charge of it by the death of her husband, and proving herself equal to her care. I have spoken of her before I think. She said she rose as a political woman and hoped she need not attempt to prove to them that she had not lost her womanhood. Said the peculiarities of women do not vitiate her humanity, but rather intensify it and increase the necessity for the exercise of her rights. Referred to the English common law as using the term "suspended" in application to the existence of married women. She thought it a happy term as there were now evident tokens of return to life, at least in some of the States, hoped she will be a live woman yet fully alive long. She argued that since in accordance with the terms of this law, woman's legal existence is only "suspended" not "extinct," it was wrong that her dower should be wrested from her in case of divorce. Man's property is never confiscated in this country for either crime or political offences, why should woman's be in this case. She may be allowed alimony to be sure, but even that is not imperative.

Home Impressions.

Mrs. H. M. Tracy, now Mrs. CUTLER, returned a few days ago from a visit of something over a year to Europe. She went out as a delegate from Ohio to the Peace Congress, and remained in England and France, principally in the former, actively engaged in good works and in examining and comparing the condition, characteristics, and prospects of the Old World with the New. During her absence Mrs. T. wrote a series of interesting letters to the Ohio Statesman, and in an episode from New York she thus gives her sensations and impressions in returning to her native land:

But after seventeen days, we found ourselves in sight of land, American land. I would not let my heart bound up as it would have delighted to, for I said, You have looked as coldly as possible on other countries, seeking out their faults; now do not take it for granted that all is right at home just because it is your native land, but weigh well its defects against its beauties, and then you can know more fully, whether you and your country people are the egregious boasters they are said to be by their trans-atlantic uncles and aunts. So, as we came up the Delaware, I looked out with the cold eye of a critic, comparing the shades of green, the forms of trees, the aspect of houses in the distance, in short, the whole landscape, to see if it were worthy the eulogiums that I had been wont to lavish upon it in the old world. Nearer, nearer, our gallant ship made for the land, and higher and higher swelled my bosom with pride and gratitude that this was my own country, my dear native land. Then as we neared the city, vessel after vessel gilded by with its graceful sails, raised, and its hundreds of happy looking passengers looking out and waving us we came. Multitudes of white sails were spread to the soft sighing land breeze, and all seemed like a land of enchantment.

Then rose the beautiful city of Penn upon the green banks, embowered in its shades of green, a city without smoke or dust, and as you passed its streets, there seemed no poverty, and none of those evidences of degradation that we meet in the cities of the Old World.

The delicate beauty and grace of the women and children first struck me as I passed through the streets. What a contrast to what I had daily seen in the Old World. Then I had not vainly boasted, it was true, all true, and more than true, what I had said and boasted of in the Old World. We were not faultless, but we possessed elements of general happiness and refinement in a higher degree than any other land.

I went out through the city, into the midst of its green shade, and looked upon the works of men's hands, where wealth had reared stately domes, and benevolence had consecrated them to the good of humanity. Did the finest specimens of architectural art in the cities of the Old World so entirely eclipse all that I there saw? No, there was the Asylum for Orphans reared by the munificence of Grand, which would almost vie with the temple of glory which Napoleon intended to have consecrated to his heroes. Such was one temple of glory here, the fruits of the toils of a once poor laborer, devoted to the good of homeless children. Then I went to see the Water-Works at Fairmount, and as the last shades of day faded into the gloom of twilight, I looked down upon the waters with their beautiful surroundings, and my heart said, never have I met in the old world such a scene of surpassing loveliness.

Then I again embarked upon the river and floated toward New York, beautiful and enchanting as any of the Old World cities, for, though it cannot boast of its Champs de Elysee, it can of its Battery, unrivaled in a beauty all its own.

It is said by some tourist, that the most beautiful sight that a traveller ever witnesses, is the first sight of his native land on returning to it. So I am sure all travelers will pardon my extravagance, even if I did, as I passed by steam up the river and over the railway, give vent to my emotions in a faint effort at poetry, the only true language of emotion.

Gazed ye ever, gazed ye ever
On a scene so fair as this,
In the old world where you've wandered,
Questioning of human bliss?

Tell me not of palace grandeur,
Crowning hills along the Rhine,
Where the relics of their splendor,
Sublimed seem thro' lapse of time.

Tell me not that France more lovely,
Spreads her valleys to the sky,
Where her towering trees of Freedom,
Lift their stately heads on high—

That her vine-clad hills are fairer,
With her peasant's lowly homes—
That her cities boast more splendor,
Pierced light-winged Fancy roams.

England, with her soft green hedges,
Like a garden all dith seem,
Where, thro' meadows rich in verdure,
Courses many a blue waved stream—

Pearl homes whose lovely beauty,
Like the flowers that round them twine,
Tell of those who yield meek duty,
To their lords of ancient line.

Here rise halls of princely grandeur,
Castles, towers that pierce the air,
Grand when reared, but with the ages,
Rendered even more sublime.

Ruins of the days of Caesars—
Moss grown abbey—ivy twined—
Cities, with their pomp and splendor,
And their squalor, and their crime.

Ireland, rising like an emerald,
From the bosom of the sea,
I have marked thy hills of beauty,
And the greenness of thy lea.

But from all these alluring,
To each far-famed foreign strand,

Turns my soul, with love enduring,
To my thrice dear native land!
Homeward, over Ocean's billows,
How the watcher's heart beat wild,
When the first land breeze that kisses,
Whispers—"Welcome home my child!"

Where the Delaware throws open
Her broad arms of living green—
First Cape may, and then Haddon,
Stretch'd like welcoming hands they seem

Now we mark the willows bending,
Till they kiss the laughing wave,
And the broad green fields extending
Till their very lips they lave.

And the fairy barks whose canvass,
Speaks like white wings o'er the tide,
While, deep-mirrored in the waters,
Like a double life they glide.

Born amid the rugged mountains,
Thro' a rocky channel thrown,
Dreamed the first gush of its fountains,
Thro' such soft scenes e'er to roam?

Like a childhood full of sorrow,
Struggling, toiling, onward, lone,
Strength came with the fading morrow,
Till all woes were overcome.

Such, thy childhood, O my nation,
Born amid the Old World's scorn,
But thy present, like this river,
Calm and mighty, glideth on.

Fairer seem to me thy children,
Than the sons of other lands—
None so proud, and none so servile,
Stronger, purer, Virtue stands.

Yonder rise their homes of beauty,
Reared by Love and honest toil,
Flowers around them, trees embower them,
Blest, thrice blest—my native soil!

H. M. TRACY.

A Storm of Newspapers.

It was a quarter before six o'clock when they crossed the hall—six being the latest hour at which the newspapers can be posted without fee. It was just then drizzling newspapers. The great window of the department being thrown open, the first black fringe of a thunder-cloud of newspapers, impending over the Post-office, was discharged itself fully—now in large drops, now in little now in sudden plumes, now stopping altogether. By degrees the storm came on harder and harder, until it blew, rained, hailed, snowed newspapers. A fountain of newspapers played in at the window; water-spouts of newspapers broke from the enormous sacks and ingulphed the men inside. A prodigious main of newspapers at the newspaper river head seemed to me to be turned on, threatening destruction to the main table Post-office. The Post-office was so full already, that the window flamed at the mouth with newspapers. Newspapers flew out like froth and were tumbled in by the bystanders. All the boys in London seemed to have gone mad, and to be besieging the Post-office with newspapers. Now and then there was a girl; now and then a woman; now and then a weak old man; but as the minute hand of the clock crept near to six such a torrent of boys and such a torrent of newspapers, came tumbling in together pell mell, head over heels, one above another, that the giddy head looking on chiefly wondered why the boys springing over one another's heads and flying the garter into the Post-office, with the enthusiasm of the corps of scrobbles at M. Faneuil's didn't post themselves right along with the newspapers, and get delivered all over the world. Suddenly it struck six. "Start Seaside!" Perfectly still weather. Nobody there. No token of the late storm, not a soul to hate! But what a chaos within. Men up to the knees in newspapers on great platforms; men gardening among newspapers with rakes; men digging and delving among newspapers as if a new description of rock had been blasted into these fragments; men going up and down a gigantic trap—an ascending and descending room worked by a steam engine—still taking with them nothing but newspapers! All the history of the time, all the chronicle of births, deaths and marriages, all the crimes, all the vanities, all the changes all the realities, of all the civilized earth, heaped up, parcelled out, carried about, knocked down, cut, shuffled, dealt, played, gathered up again and passed from hand to hand, in an apparently interminable confusion, but really in a system of admirable order, certainty, and simplicity, pursued six nights every week all through the rolling year! Which of us after this, shall find with the rather more extensive system of good and evil when we meet quite understand it at a glance or set the score in their spheres? In the friends were informed that 10,000,000 newspapers passed through all the Post-offices every year. Upwards of 50,000,000 newspaper stamps are distributed annually from the Stamp-office; but most of the London papers are conveyed into the country by the early trains. On the other hand, frequently the same paper passes through the post several times, which accounts for the small excess of 10,000,000 stamps issued over papers posted. In weight, 187 tons of paper and print pass up and down the ingenious "lift" every week and thence to the uttermost corners of the earth—from Blackfriars to Botany Bay, and the Strand to Chusan.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

Confessions of a Vegetarian.

I am a regular downright vegetarian, I am. I hate nothing that has been connected with blood, and my stomach is as free from the flesh of beasts, birds, and fishes, as it is from that of my own species. I go the whole hog without killing him, and if I were a snob I should shudder when making use of his bristles. I had once some hair bottomed chairs, but my conscience was so tender that I could not sit down upon them without feeling a degree of horror, so I gave them away for the sake of peace, and got some air-bottomed ones instead. And now, considering the whole, it may literally be said of me that I live upon the wind. My shoes are made of gutta percha and west of England. The phrase "nothing like leather," don't suit me. I cannot look at the article without thinking of blood. Shirt and other buttons made of

bone, I abominate; they smell of death, and that sickens me. So I wear no buttons but those made of paper mache, which in reality are vegetable buttons. I burnt my wife's muff last week, and threw away a half a score of kid gloves; and the skin of the poor dumb animals melts me. I hate the butchers with so much zeal that I could down them in the blood they shed, were it permitted me to take life. Myself and a few similar spirits are about forming a society which is to be called the "Anti-devouring Club." The objects of it will be to save all life, from an adder to a rhinoceros, from a spratt to a whale, from a wasp to an eagle. Persons are to be employed in the forests to prevent the wild beasts from gorging upon each other, and divers will be sent into the deep to tame the sharks and cause the larger fishes to live upon seaweed instead of upon the small fry. Green, the eronaut, will be the Van Anburg of the birds of prey in the airy regions. And lastly, we shall have all butchers, sausage makers, and rat catchers tried for wilful murder, and when we have found them guilty, as being taken red fink, instead of punishing them capitally, we shall send them to Botany Bay, there to vegetate for the rest of their lives upon the esculents from which the place takes its name.—*English paper.*

What the Pine Trees Said.

It was a bitter cold morning; the sun shone brightly, but the wind blew a chilling blast over the new fallen snow. "Come little boys," said mamma, "you must go to Uncle Howard's for the milk." "O, it is so cold!" exclaimed Herbert. "So very cold!" echoed Arthur.

"Never mind the cold!" answered mamma. "Wrap yourselves up well and walk fast, and you will soon feel warm." Still the little boys lingered; the coats and tippets—the warm scarlet tippets their aunts had knit—were on, and their mittens in their hands; but still they lingered. "Go along little boys," again said mamma, "run and hear what the pine trees will say."

Arthur looked up; I never heard them say anything; what will they say mamma?" "They almost always say something to me," answered mamma. "The other day, when I was coming home from Uncle Howard's, they said 'Hurry home fast; little Bessie wants to see you; so do the little boys.' And one very bright morning I heard them say, 'How pleasant it is! how good God is! be cheerful, be happy.'"

"Come," said Arthur, "I should like to know what they will say to us." They hurried out; and little Bessie watched them through the gate and up the hill, as long as she could see their red tippets. And they came to the pine grove. "I don't hear anything," said Herbert. "The wind blew through the branches with a murmuring sound. 'I hear something,' replied Arthur; 'but it is only, 'How cold it is! How cold, or you will freeze.'"

On they went; the wind was piercing cold; and their fingers ached. Arthur was ready to cry; and indeed, when they reached their aunts' warm breakfast room, the tears were beginning to start. But Aunt Louisa was very kind; she warmed their fingers, gave them a biscuit to eat, and better than all, spoke kind, comforting words to them. Then with their pair of milk, and a cake for Bessie, the little boys started for home. The wind was now behind them, the sun had grown warmer, and their hearts were full of pleasant thoughts. They forgot the pine trees till they were nearly opposite them. Then they listened, and the trees seemed to say, "Happy little boys! how kind everybody is! Try to be good."

They were soon at home, and with bright faces sat down to warm their feet, and recount what they had seen and heard. "And what did the pine trees say?" asked mamma. "O! they didn't really talk," replied Arthur, "but it seemed as if they were almost crying when we went, and they were as merry as birds when we came."

"All you have found out the secret," said mamma. "The pine trees seem to say just what is in our own hearts. They sighed and complained when you were going feeling cold and sad; but when you came home bright and happy, the wind through the branches spoke of sunshine and happiness. Try to keep the kind, loving thoughts in your hearts little boys; then the pine trees will always echo back gratitude and love."—*Child's Friend.*

A Family of Thieves.

BY PERKINS.

The oldest member of this family of thieves, and the one most successful in his thefts, because least watched, is INXERTY. He is very active in the school-room, sometimes sitting on the recitation-seat with the scholars, and filling his pockets with his findings, which strange to say become invisible as air as soon as he lays his fingers upon them.

He is a nimble, active fellow, almost everywhere at once. You can tell him by a vacant stare of the eye that he always wears.

His brother, INDIFFERENCE, is a great fat fellow. He spends his time in doing nothing, and has such a sleepy, stupid look, that you would never think he was guilty of taking other people's property. He is one of the most ardent thieves that ever visited a workshop, a farm, or a school-house.

These two have a little black-eyed sister, that you would never suspect of being any relation, if you were not told. Her name is MISCHIEF. She has raven curls dancing over her temples, and is overflowing with life and activity.

She does not steal so much as her brothers, and is not half so sly, for she snatches all she gets, and then laughs you in the face for letting her have it. She is very troublesome among the little folks, but she finds a great many that like her.

Another sister has light, flaxen curls, and speaks always in a low, soft voice. Her name is WHISPERING. You can hardly hear her footfall as she wanders around the room, and I am very sorry to have to say that such a nice, still body will pick pockets.

Most of my young readers have seen her. I dare say, and know just how she looks. Now, Helen, Susan, Charles, and Henry, what is it that these thieves steal?

Anger and hate hide good counsel.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

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March 5, 1852.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and to sickly and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portrait of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Litell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years), but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but which we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and statly Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that by 'winnowing the wheat from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

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